

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
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Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1860.

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PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.  
Jan. 3, 1859-1860.

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Oct. 28, 1853.

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May 6, 1857-1860.

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Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

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Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.  
April 9, 1860-w&twf.

**G. W. CRADDOCK, CHARLES F. CRADDOCK,**  
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,  
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Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
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He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.  
Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House.  
Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1859-1860.

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February 22, 1860-1861.

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[July 13, 1860-1861.]

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**JAMES R. WATSON, Proprietor.**

HAVING taken this well known house for a term of years, and thoroughly refitted it in every department, I am now prepared to receive and accommodate, in superior style, all who may favor me with a call. The undivided and ceaseless attention of myself and assistants will be assiduously directed to the comfort and pleasure of those who may honor the house with their patronage.

If neat and clean beds, genteel rooms, a sumptuous table, and polite and attentive servants, will receive patronage, I am determined to deserve it. The Bar will be supplied at all times with the choicest liquors, cigars, and tobacco.

**JAMES R. WATSON.**  
Frankfort, May 9, 1860.

**FOR RENT.**

THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall.  
Dec. 14, 1859-1860.

**L. WEITZEL,**  
Wholesale and Retail Confectioner.

HAS just received and opened, at his Establishment on St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, where he will manufacture and keep on hand all varieties of Fine Cakes, Preserved Fruits, Fruits, Candies, Candy Toys—in short, everything that properly belongs to a first-class Confectionery Establishment. He pledges himself that every article manufactured by him shall be of the very best quality.

Families can be furnished, either for weddings or parties, with every article suitable for such occasions, upon the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

He will also keep the very best of all kinds of Wine which he will sell by the bottle or by the dozen bottles.

He will also supply those who may wish to purchase at wholesale, every article manufactured by him, on as reasonable terms as the same article of like quality can be purchased at Louisville or Cincinnati.

He asks a fair trial, and he feels assured that he can and will render universal satisfaction.  
Frankfort, Dec. 28, 1859.

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BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office at his residence on Main street.  
Frankfort, May 27, 1863.

**WOOD FOR SALE.**  
I CAN supply the citizens of Frankfort with good wood. By sending their orders to my Stable, near the Railroad Depot, they can get a load within one hour at any time. Price \$3 per Cord, or \$1.50 for a Half Cord load. Orders solicited.  
Nov. 18, 1859-1860. JOHN HENDERSON.

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A NEW stock of Fishing Tackle, consisting of a Fine Green and Silk Lines, and an extra fine lot of HOOKS. Also, PLAIN BRASS REELS. Call and see them at.  
March 22, 1860. S. C. BULL'S.

**H. SAMUEL,**  
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,  
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your Head Shampooed, go to H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.  
Feb. 8, 1860.

**FALL STYLE FOR 1860!**  
KEENON & CRUTCHER, Leaders of Fashion for Frankfort and vicinity, will introduce on Saturday, September 1st, the  
FALL STYLES OF DRESS HATS.  
They are confident of presenting their friends and patrons the handsomest and most graceful styles offered for many seasons. [Aug. 29, 1860-59.]

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W. H. KEENE & CO.,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Choice Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, AND  
All Kinds of Country Produce,  
St. Clair and Wapping Sts., Frankfort.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September. Interest charged after maturity.

**JANUARY, 3, 1860.**  
GROCERIES, &c.  
Old Government Java and Prime Rio Coffee; Golden Syrup, Sugar House and Plantation Molasses;

German Castile and Rosin Soap; Tallow, Star, and Sperm Candles; Mackerel, in assorted packages;

Hams, plain and canvassed; Sides, clear and ribbed; Shoulders, Dried Beef, and Tongues; Prime Country Lard;

Flour, Meal, and Salt; Tobacco and Spades, best brands; Old Brandies, Whisky and Wine, in bottles or on draft;

Agri-cultural Implements of all Kinds. Paints, Oils, Turpentine, and Tar; Blasting and Rifle Powder;

Sauces, Extracts, Pickles, and Table Oil.

**PAINTS, OIL, AND VARNISH.**  
100 KEELS Lindeberger & Co.'s White Lead; 25 boxes Chrome Green; 25 boxes Chrome Yellow; 50 kegs Zinc White; 100 lbs. Red Lead;

1 bbl. English Lamp Black; 3 cases Amalgam Vermilion; 15 gallons Japan Varnish; 15 gallons Denar Varnish; 15 gallons Copal Varnish;

1 bbl. best Linseed Oil; 1 bbl. Turpentine, with full assortment of Brushes of all kinds, at  
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.'S

**30 BASKETS Champagne:**  
1,000 bottles Madeira and Sherry; 1,000 bottles Brandy and Whisky, in store and for sale by  
April 25, '59. W. H. KEENE & CO.

**25 BBL'S. Utica Lime;**  
25 bbls. Cement, just received per the "Dove," and for sale by  
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

**3 CASES Sardines;**  
5 cases Fresh Peaches; 5 cases Pine Apples; 5 cases Pickled Oysters; 5 cases Spiced Oysters, just received and for sale by  
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

**50 BOXES Pearl Starch;**  
50 boxes Star Candles; 24 boxes Tallow Candles; 30 boxes Rosin Soap; 30 boxes German Soap; for sale by  
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

**100 EXTRA Canvas Hams;**  
100 Extra Small Shoulders; 100 Extra Large Shoulders; 50 kegs Country Lard; 100 pieces Extra Dried Beef; 2 dozen Large Beef Tongues, just received by steamboat "Dove," and for sale by  
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

**5 QUARTER lbs. Elegant Mackerel;**  
25 lbs assorted No. 1 Mackerel, in store with 100 kegs Pickled Oysters, for sale by  
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

**10,000 MORE of those Fine Cigars,** just received at  
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.'S

**25 BBL'S. 3 year Old Whisky,** at \$2 per gallon, made by D. Swigert, and for sale by  
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c.,**  
CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY  
Ed. D. Hobbs and J. W. Walker,  
AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES.

Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

A NEATLY printed Catalogue of the Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. HODGES, or to  
Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER, Williamson Postoffice, Jefferson county, Ky., or to  
A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854. Frankfort, Ky.

**Kentucky Central Railroad!**

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

**CLOSE CONNECTIONS**  
Being made at Cincinnati with the 5:35 P. M. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the 6:00 P. M. Train, via the Indian, Apple and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight; whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

**TWO PASSENGER TRAINS**  
Leave Nicholasville daily (Sundays excepted), at 8:00 A. M., and 11:45 A. M., and Lexington at 5:30 A. M., and 12:25 P. M., and arrive at Covington at 10:30 A. M., and 4:55 P. M.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Offices in Danville, Harrodsburg, Bryansville, Lancaster, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Office of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.  
May 2, 1860-1861. C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

**SETTLE UP! SETTLE UP!**  
PERSONS indebted to the estate of Mrs. Margaret Herrensmidt, dec'd, will please call at my office and settle their accounts. And those having claims against her estate are requested to present them.  
G. W. CRADDOCK, Adm'r.  
Sept. 12, 1859-1860.

**HOT AND COLD BATHS**  
TO be had, day and night, at SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.  
Feb. 8, 1860.

**CHILDREN TEETHING**

**MRS. WINSLOW,**  
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

**SOOTHING SYRUP,**  
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, and will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is in no way injurious to the child.

It is in no way injurious to the child, and is in fact a most valuable medicine, as it will give rest to yourselves and benefit and health to your infants.

We have just put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what has never been able to say of any other medicine—never how it fitted in to a child's nature to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of the highest commendation of its magical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know" after ten years' experience and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where a child is suffering from teething, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLED NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in

**THOUSANDS OF CASES.**  
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY in the world in ALL cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and the relief that this medicine will give you. It is ABSOLUTELY SURE, to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.  
Principal Office, No. 13, Cedar Street, New York.  
Price Only 25 Cts. Per Bottle.  
June 6, 1860-w&twf.

**IN PRESS.**  
STANTON'S TREATISE  
FOR  
Justices, Sheriffs, Executors, Guardians, &c., &c.

**IN KENTUCKY.**  
NOW READY.

**A NEW EDITION OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF KY.**  
Approved and adopted by the General Assembly, 1851 and 1852, and in force from July 1, 1852, with all the amendments subsequently enacted, and notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

BY HON. RICHARD H. STANTON.  
With supplement, embracing the Acts of a General Nature, passed by the Legislature of 1859-60.

Two Volumes, royal 8vo. Price, \$10 00.  
Made authority in all Courts in Kentucky, by Act of General Assembly.

THE subscribers have in course of publication a work by the Hon. R. H. STANTON, of Mayville, Kentucky, designed to be a complete practical guide for officers in the State of Kentucky, to the Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, Coroners, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Assessors, Processors, &c.

The work will not only contain a lucid and clear statement of the laws regulating the duties of each officer, but full instructions as to the manner of proceeding, and all necessary practical forms. It will be complete and comprehensive upon all the duties of the officers above named, and will be found highly useful, not only to them but to the legal profession, and all others having business with such officers.

The work will contain about 600 pages printed on fine paper, with clear type, and superior law binding.

**ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,**  
June 11, '60-61. Law Publishers, Cin., O.

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TENET ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL, OPPOSITE THE ARTESIAN WELL.

**WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent,**  
MANUFACTURER OF Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rag Irons, Saw Slides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Gin Segments, and Pinions, Car Wheels, Gate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Stirrups, always on hand.

**Hutchinson's Reaction Water Wheels** for Grind or Saw Mills.  
A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing, &c.  
Castings made at the shortest notice.

W. H. GRAINGER, Agent,  
January 17, 1860-1861. Louisville, Ky.

**W. A. GAINES,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,  
AND DEALER IN

Hardware, Cane, Glass, and Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Cigars and Tobacco.

ALSO, AGENT FOR ALL KINDS OF  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**  
Such as Reapers and Mowers, Horse Powers, and Threshers, Ciders Mill, &c., &c.

I am also the exclusive Agent in this county for the CLIMAX GRAIN FAN, which is a new patent just out, and greatly superior in point of workmanship and in every other particular to any other fan in use.

July 9, 1860-w&twf.

**Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.**

ON leaving Frankfort as follows:  
Trains going West at 7:05 A. M., and 3:13 P. M. Trains going East at 8:35 A. M., and 5:55 P. M. The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 3:20 P. M. The Afternoon Train makes connection via Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Ohio and Mississippi roads for the West and South.

The Nashville Trains leave Louisville at 5 A. M., and 6:20 P. M.—the latter train too late for our Afternoon Train.

**SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.**  
May 11, 1860-1861. Yeoman copy.

**J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.**

Mercantile, for general purposes, Record, for Ledgers and Records, Copying, for Letter Press,

Carmine, of brilliant hue.  
CELEBRATED FOR

1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue.)  
2d. Easy flow from the Pen.  
3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure.)  
4th. Economy.

(EXPLANATION:—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Carmine may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

**Facts Confirming the above Qualities.**  
1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.

2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by  
J. J. BUTLER, Agent,  
No. 39, Fine St. Cincinnati, O.

KEENON & CRUTCHER are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.  
Dec. 14, 1859-1860.

**Greenwood Female Seminary,**  
Frankfort, Kentucky,

MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, PRINCIPAL.  
THE Twenty-fourth Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in September, (September 3, 1860.)

**EXPENSES PER SESSION:**  
Board, including Fuel and Lights, \$50 00  
Tuition in Primary Class, 15 00  
Tuition in Middle and Senior Classes, 20 00  
French, Latin, Drawing and Painting in water colors, each, 10 00  
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Music on Piano, 25 00  
Use of Instrument for practice, 5 00  
Washing, 5 00  
Stationery, 25 00  
Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needlework without charge.  
No deduction for voluntary absence.

For further information address the Principal.  
[Aug. 1, 1860-2m.]

**HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.**

A Benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Violent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

**MEDICAL ADVICE** given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.), and in cases of extreme poverty, medicine furnished free of charge.

**VALUABLE REPORTS** on Spermatorrhoea, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.  
E. R. D. HEARTWELL, Pres't.  
Geo. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y. [June 28 1860-1y.]

**A. STRAUS,**  
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer  
IN ALL KINDS OF  
**FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,**  
NO. 71 WEST FIFTH STREET,  
(BETWEEN WALNUT AND VINE STREETS),  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of well made Furniture of all kinds at the lowest prices. All orders received through the Post Office will be promptly attended to.

Feb. 15, 1860-1y.

**COACH FACTORY.**  
HEMING & QUINN keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of CARRIAGES—of any kind of Carriage made to order, and of the best material. We have purchased the sole right of

EVERETT'S PATENT COUPLING, for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln, and Garrard.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year.  
April 2, 1855-1860.

**Samuel's New Establishment!**  
HEN



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the Lexington Statesman.  
Slavery in the Territories.

As specimens of the views held by prominent Southern statesmen on the subject of slavery in the Territories in 1854, we present a collection of extracts, which a Washington correspondent has embodied in a letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer. The citations are all taken from an appendix to Senator Douglas' recent speech in the Senate, which he is scattering broadcast through the country.

Hon. Howell Cobb, now Secretary of the Treasury, made a speech at Westchester, Penn., on the 19th of September, 1856. He stated that the will of the majority of the people of Kansas should decide the slavery question, and that he should abide the decision. He declared that he would not plant slavery upon the soil of any portion of God's earth against the will of the people, even if his voice could bring about the result. Being asked whether he meant that the people of a Territory before forming their constitution should have power to exclude slavery, he said it was purely a theoretical issue, and went on to show it, in the course of his remarks saying:

"But those who hold that the Territorial Legislature cannot pass a law prohibiting slavery, admit that, unless the Territorial Legislature pass laws for its protection, slavery will not go there. Therefore, practically, a majority of the people represented in the Territorial Legislature decide the question. Whether they decide it by prohibiting it, according to the one doctrine, or by refusing to pass laws protecting it as contended for by the other party, is immaterial. The majority of the people, by the action of the Territorial Legislature, will decide the question, and all must abide the decision when made."

"My friend, I observe that, no matter what the issue is presented, I stand upon a principle. There I planted myself in the commencement of this argument—the right of the people to self-government. I intend to maintain it, to stand by it, to carry it out, to enforce it. If I operate to the injury of the people of my section of the country from these Territories, be it so, it is the Constitution of the country, and they have no right to complain. If it operate in their behalf and for their protection, I call upon you to say it is not right that they should have the benefit of it."

These views were advanced by Judge Douglas in his Freeport speech.

Vice President Breckinridge, in a speech in the House of Representatives in March, 1854, said: "The right of property, under the Constitution, as well as legislative action, is properly left to the decision of the Federal judiciary." And in a speech at Lexington Ky., June 8, 1856, he said: "The whole power of the Democratic organization is pledged to the following propositions: That Congress shall not interpose upon this subject in the States, in the Territories, or in the District of Columbia."

Speaker Orr, of S. C., on the 11th December, 1856, in the House of Congress, endorsed a speech made by the Hon. S. A. Smith, of Tenn., in which he (Smith) said, Mr. Orr agreeing with him:

"Now, the Legislative authority of a Territory is invested with a discretion to vote for or against laws. We think we ought to pass laws in every Territory, when the Territory is open to settlement, and slavery goes there, to protect slave property. But if they decline to pass such laws, what is the remedy? None, sir. If the majority of the people are opposed to the institution, and if they do not desire it ingrained upon their Territory, all they have to do is simply to decline to pass the laws in the Territorial Legislature for its protection; and then it is as well as if the power was invested in the Territorial Legislature to prohibit it. Now, I ask the gentlemen what is the practical impression to result from the agitation and discussion of a question as to whether slavery is a crime or not?"

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Ga., in a speech in Congress, Feb. 17, 1854, said:—"The question was to be taken out of Congress, where it had been improperly thrust from the beginning, and to be left to the people concerned in the matter to decide for themselves."

On the 17th of June, 1856, the same gentleman said:

"And although my own opinion is that the people under the limitations of the Constitution, have not the right power to exclude slavery so long as they remain in a Territorial condition, yet I am willing that they may pass, if it is the result of a fair legislative expression upon the popular will, I am willing that the Territorial Legislature may act upon the subject when and how they think proper."

Senator Benjamin of Louisiana, in his speech of May 23, 1855, said of the Nebraska Bill:

"It proposes to announce as a principle to the people of the United States that the General Government is not to legislate at all upon this question of slavery. It is not to legislate to extend it; it is not to legislate to restrict it; it is a forbidden subject. The flaming sword ought to guard all access to it. No impious foot ought to endeavor to tread within its sacred precincts. That is the principle which I find in this bill, and that is the principle which I wish to see established in the country; and when it shall have been established, it will be vain for fanatics, either North or South, to endeavor to create any permanent excitement in the minds of the American people."

Senator Mason, of Va., who, at the last session demanded a slave code for the Territories, said in a speech in the Senate, May, 1854, that the Nebraska Bill was "objectionable in that feature of it, for, one, which does not deny to the people the right to legislate on the subject of slavery." He was, however, willing to yield that as a question of expediency." On the 11th of December, 1856, he said:

"The previous debate had reference to the issue raised by the Nebraska Bill, and what I intended to say, and in more elaborate form, would have said, was this, that those with whom I act, uniformly denied any power whatever, in Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories."

The late Senator Butler, of S. C., in a speech on the Nebraska Bill, March 2, 1854, said:

"Now I believe that under the provisions of this bill and of the Utah and New Mexico bills there will be a perfect carte blanche given to the Territorial Legislature to legislate as they may think proper. I am willing as said before, to trust the discretion and honesty and good faith of the people upon whom we devolve this power. I can never consent that they can take it of themselves, or that it belongs to them without delegating it, for I think they are our deputies—limited, controllable deputies, not squatter sovereigns."

Senator Hunter, of Va., Feb. 24, 1854, said:

"The bill provides that the Legislatures of these Territories shall have the power to legislate over all rights and subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution. And if they should assume powers which are thought to be inconsistent with the Constitution, the Courts will decide that question wherever it may be raised."

A Senator from Mississippi, who now insists on a slave code for the Territories, said, July 2, 1856, that he and General Cass, though they differed as to the right of a Territorial Legislature over slavery, agreed as to the proposition that whoever felt aggrieved by the action of such a body must look to the Courts and not to Congress for a remedy."

The Hon. Geo. W. Jones of Tennessee, in a speech delivered in Congress, December 23, 1855, said:

"Then, sir, you may call it by what name you please—non-intervention, squatter sovereignty, or popular sovereignty. It is, sir, the power of the people to govern themselves, and they and they alone should exercise it, in my opinion, as well while in a Territorial condition as in the position of a State."

Hon. Mr. Branch, of N. C., July 24, 1856, said:

"The power of the people during the existence of their Territorial government, is a judicial question to be settled by the Courts, if a case should ever arise involving the question; and whatever Congress might have said in the bill, it could not have altered the Constitution, nor taken the question out of the hands of the people. As to the decision of the Courts, I will be content; for I regard the great main feature of the bill as infinitely transcending in importance any of the minor questions that can be raised under it, and I would rather trust the question to the Courts, than to the action of such a Congress as we now have, and are likely to have at any time in the future."

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, May 25, 1854, said:

"The great principle of the bill is the renunciation by Congress of all authority to legislate in regard to the institution of slavery, either for its establishment or its prohibition, beyond the two articles contained in the Constitution which delegate two express powers in relation to slavery, one to prohibit the slave-trade and the second to provide for the reclamation of fugitives slaves who may escape into other States where slavery is not recognized by law."

The honorable Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Mason,) assumes substantially the same position, placing the importance of the bill on the single ground that it establishes the principle of non-intervention by Congress with the States of this Union. Mr. President, I consider that an important principle; and if I supposed that the effect of this bill would be to remove from the halls of Congress all agitation in regard to the question of slavery, I would not regret it. I would not regret it, if I supposed that this question of abolition, I would sacrifice almost any of the other opinions which I entertain in order to vote for the bill."

These extracts show what was the understanding of the Democratic party over the whole country in 1854 and 1856. It was that whatever power Congress possessed over the subject of slavery in the Territories was transferred by the Kansas-Nebraska bill to the people of the Territories themselves, thereby establishing absolute non-intervention by Congress; and, in the next place, declaring that, if any person felt aggrieved at the action of a Territorial Legislature on the subject of slavery, he could, when a case arose, have the Supreme Court of the United States decide on the constitutionality of the Territorial laws. Good faith requires that understanding should be maintained, whether Mr. Secretary Cobb, Vice President Breckinridge, Mr. Douglas, or any other, shall be the nominee of the Democratic party in 1860. Unless it is, the Democratic party ceases to exist as a National party.

To Hon. John C. Breckinridge.

Well, Major Breckinridge, you have spoken to your assembled district, and your speech has gone out among the people. There is now for it no recall. It is one of those irrevocable things for which there is no return, when the unreturning arrow of time shall have washed them from the narrow isthmus of the present, dividing the two great oceans of the Future and the Past. Your speech is now part of the history of that Past. To it, as the latest exponent of your political creed, we are to look in determining the position which you occupy, and the principles you maintain. Is there nothing in that speech, now that the excitement of gratified vanity has passed away, which you would have wished to left unsaid? Is there nothing which you have left unsaid which you ought to have said in the quietude of a second sober thought, ask yourself this question.

I listened to you, Major Breckinridge, with a deep and respectful attention. I followed you in your argument, and heard the defining of your position. I witnessed the question of the right of the Territorial Legislature to legislate on the subject of slavery, and the bitterness of disappointed ambition and ruined hopes with which you pledged yourself to an adherence to the course you have already commenced and dissipated the earnest anticipations of your disappointed friends. I will now speak to you as a man to man, as friend to friend, though you have opened a gulf between us which neither the intellect nor ingenuity of man can bridge.

You seem, sir, to dislike the coupling of your name even in hypothesis with those of Arnold and Burr. Why, then, do you not avoid a position that forced this comparison. There were elements in the treason of Arnold, there were circumstances entering into the plans of Burr, which find no parallel in the course that you pursue. Arnold was a bold, ambitious man, and a disappointed and thwarted upon the threshold of his career, with an illimitable prospect of glory and renown, of wealth, and rank, and honor opened out before him. He exchanged the bitterness of the then present for the glittering promises of the future. The treason of Burr struck at the vitals of the Union. Burr might have triumphed, and the Union would still have remained, the links which bound the remaining States together as firm and irrefragable as the first moment they were forged. But the division of the two great sections of the Republic, the antagonism of a kindred people, the disruption of all the ties that unite us as one Government and one nation under a common Constitution and a common flag, must bring an ineradicable ruin upon both the discordant sections.

"*Una salus ambobus erit.*"

Is there language to paint the proud, lofty and loathing scorn with which we should regard the man who, while loaded by the people with his country's honors, while an unexampled career of advancing fame was clear before him as the nonchalant would, for the sake of an impatient ambition, calmly, and deliberately bring this ruin upon his country, and this disaster upon his people? Ask your own heart, Maj. Breckinridge, if the suspicion that attaches the taint of such a treason to your name is entirely without excuse.

It is true that your home origin indignantly denies the suspicion of Disunionism, and in its denial is pleased to attack the writer of these communications, which have been made to you in the spirit of respectful courtesy and dignified appeal. The District of Columbia is the seat of the nation, and Sir William Draper. You seem to have found one enemy eager and equally unfortunate, in the young man, the ostensible editor of your organ, who is distinguished alike for the multiplicity of his past career and the political acrobacy of his past career.

But, sir, look back upon your speech. You are a man who has just claims to a reputation for boldness, candor and independence. Was this respect increased by the corroboration of your speech? Do you not, in common with your friends and foe, admire the unflinching manliness with which your distinguished opponent met the issues of the day in his reply to the questions propounded by your elector at Norfolk? Are you not aware that this elector, trusting to the cut-spoken courage of a brave and conscientious man, pledged his word that you, too, would answer the questions which had been answered by Judge Douglas?

What, sir, must be the feelings of your friend when the lightning bolts of his information that his pledge is unredempted; that you have ignored a vital issue; that his faith in your manly pride and candor was misplaced, and that he bears the banner of a timid and wavering politician?

There is in your silence a terrible significance to the people of our border States. Can you expect them to follow blindly the banner that you bear, when its folds are bleared and blotched—its devices unrecognizable—the war-cry of your party no open honest slogan? Better that you should answer these questions and left all else unsaid. And what is your apology for your position, your explanation of the causes that forced you to its occupancy? You spoke beneath the shade of the same towering trees, and upon the self-same turf where the Sage of Ashland was wont to tread. Did not the memories of his glory, the associations of the past which yet cling around the precincts of his old home, inspire in your breast something of his earnest passion and unswerving courage? "I had rather be right than President." Could

had filled, before the assembled people of your district, in the name and by the authority of the mighty dead, have conscientiously repeated this sublimed exclamation, "I had rather be right than President." Did not, and I ask it with a feeling of humiliation for your position—did not the hot blood of shame mantle in your cheek when upon this very ground, before the very constituents he had known and loved so well, you misrepresents the position which he occupied in the compromise of '50? Did you do it knowingly? Then your own sense of degradation is punishment enough. Did you do it in ignorance? Such ignorance is unpardonable in one who aspires to be a teacher of the people. As sternly as I was opposed to the political opinions of "the great Commoner" in life, I would that there were now those among us with the same proud love of country, the same stern inflexible adherence to the right.

Aye, sir, but you think that "the Convention at the Front street Theater was as destitute of justice as the forms of regularity." Is this any reason why you should have allied yourself with a Convention, to say the least, equally irregular? Is any reason why you should have accepted the nomination of an individual, and then, after the Convention, you should have assumed a position differing from the original Convention? Is this your excuse for assuming a position differing from the great party which, by tremendous efforts, lifted you to power? Aye, "but you would not meanly abandon your friends." But you would not meanly abandon your friends. The people with whom you were pledged, by all the ties of gratitude and honor, to stand! You would not betray the politicians who nominated you, but you betrayed your party; you would not desert the political opinions that stood by the Constitution and the Union, yet you deserted the great principles which you had advocated for years; which had borne you to the second place within the gift of the nation, and upon the most distinguished individuals succeeding the existence of the Republic. "The Convention at the Front street Theater was as unjust as it was irregular." Such an apology must be as withering to your own self respect as it is ridiculous to an intelligent and dispassionate people. You must find a more plausible excuse. You have failed to do so, and left it to us to find it for you. We have all ready found it; and when the condemnation of a mighty nation shall be spoken upon this speech, let it be against you and perhaps some prophetic warnings of one who, with all your faults, is still your friend. You have declared that you prefer "the bold accusation to the unwilling confession of a sorrowing friend." You can have your choice; both will come thick enough and fast enough upon you.

There are many positions in your speech, upon which I will hereafter comment. I know the misrepresentation which unfortunately for you is high reputation stains the pages of that speech. I speak to you bold and perhaps some heartless, but I speak to you as a man, and I feel that this contest is one upon the determination of which depends the future of our country. My days among the people, where I was born and reared, and where I expect to spend the remainder of my life, are the personal ambition which might once have warped my reason has died away, and in the name of that people, prouder and more gallant than whom none ever lived, I have raised my voice in warning and appeal. If your own sense of right and wrong, and your own heart, do not stand strong enough to silence the promptings of a false ambition, the knowledge of my name would be of little avail. I care not to add personal hostility to political difference after years of friendship and regard. But I have not yet entirely abandoned all hope—the clouds by which your mental vision is now obscured will pass away—you will no longer be a blind instrument in the hands of others. You will be compelled either to abandon the party which seeks to subvert the Government, or to stand by it with a clear understanding of the ruin you would inflict, be guilty in reality of a treason in comparison with which Burr is a patriot, and the memory of Arnold respectable.

I may say we do not hope that when this light shall have broken upon you, as it has long since upon an overwhelming majority of your fellow citizens, you will sustain the high reputation of former years, and cover this last mistake with a deed whose blaze of glory will obscure and hide the error of clouds that are gathering around you. Look back upon the long line of your distinguished ancestry—back upon the distinguished gentlemen whose name you bear—remember his patriotism and manly courage, and emulate the examples he has given—be worthy of your ancestry and drinking.

KENTUCKIAN.

LEXINGTON, Ky., September 7, 1860.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, September 17, 1860.

CASES DECIDED.

Pine v. Berry v. Selma, Campbell; reversed.

Latimer v. Miller, Kenton; affirmed.

White v. Kline et al., Campbell; affirmed.

White v. Covington, Kenton; affirmed.

Seddens v. Lee's adm'r, Campbell; reversed.

Loa. & East v. R. Co. v. Thomas & Smith, Kenton; reversed.

Same v. Pickett, Kenton; reversed.

ORDERS.

J. S. Hurt, Esq., of Bath, admitted attorney in this Court.

William Parker, an alien, took final oath.

Smith v. Lyle et al., Clarke;

Moore v. Burr, Kenton; affirmed.

Rutherford v. Same, Clarke;

Wells v. Same, Clarke;

Bradley v. Same, Clarke;

Burbridge v. Same, Clarke;

Ficklin v. Same, Clarke;

Gordon v. Same, Clarke; were submitted on briefs.

TUESDAY, Sept. 16, 1860.

CASES DECIDED.

Moore v. Bondurant, Clarke; reversed.

Barber v. Bondurant, Clarke;

Well v. Same, Clarke; reversed.

Bradley v. Same, Clarke; reversed.

Burbridge v. Same, Clarke; reversed.

Ficklin v. Same, Clarke; reversed.

Gordon v. Same, Clarke; reversed.

Smith v. Lyle, Clarke; affirmed.

Carey v. Dickson, Campbell; affirmed.

Hesselsbrock v. Morgel, Campbell; affirmed.

Nelson v. Davis, Campbell; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Moses Bennett, Esq., of Louisville, and O. S. Tenney, Esq., of Mt. Sterling, admitted as attorneys of this court.

Geiger v. Apperson, Clarke;

Barber v. Bondurant, Clarke;

Ulery v. Same, Clarke;

Win. & Mt. Sterling T. Co. v. Clarke Co. Ct., Clarke;

Baldwin v. Baxter, Clarke;

Bruce v. Jones, Clarke;

Tate v. Tate's ex'or, Clarke;

Steel v. Bondurant et al., Clarke;

Bondurant v. Apperson, Clarke; were submitted on briefs.

Jane, a slave, v. Commonwealth, Owen; set for trial on Saturday next.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW ORLEANS, Sep. 25.

The Spanish war steamer, Francisco de Assis, arrived at Havana from Omaha the 6th and Truxillo the 7th, reports that the Cuban forces, with transport and troops under Alvarez, proceeded to Rio Negro, where Walker was engaged. The boats of the Spanish proceeded up the river and captured Walker with seventy men. They were all brought to Truxillo and delivered to the authorities. Walker's men in a very deplorable condition, and many of them sick, were permitted to return to the United States on condition never to engage in an expedition against Central America. Walker and Col. Rudler were to be shot. A Cuban expedition from Omaha arrived after the capture.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 18, 1860.

The State Central Committee for the Union party make the following additional county committees:

MASON COUNTY—W. W. Baldwin, Wm. H. Savage, W. F. Trimble, Col. John H. Herndon, H. Taylor and Cochrane.

FLEMING COUNTY—Frank T. Allen, John Fleming, James P. Harrison, Chas. E. Johnson, Allen Barnes, Dr. Bell, Dr. L. Rigger and Dr. John Fleming.

LEWIS COUNTY—Geo. M. Thomas, B. F. Parker, Pres. Parker, John Wood and Dr. Taylor.

GREENUP COUNTY—Wm. C. Ireland, Wm. McGraw, John Sexton and John Norton.

BOYD COUNTY—Bent Burk, Capt. L. Hampton, Chas. L. McConnell, H. C. Gartrell, Calvin Pogue and Wm. K. Bowles.

CARTER COUNTY—Wm. Bowling E. P. Davis, Hiram Rice, George Frickard and Andrew Biggs.

LAWRENCE COUNTY—J. W. Hans, Jesse Cook, Richardson Vinson, Robt. M. Preston, C. M. Burgess and John Borders.

MORGAN COUNTY—John Hatzelberg, James O. Turner and Jesse Barbour.

MONROE COUNTY—B. Apperson, Jr., Geo. W. Gist, John White and E. Garrett.

BATH COUNTY—Jas. A. J. Lee, Jos. H. Richard, B. D. Lacy, W. W. Sharp, Dudley Lockness, Wesley Hunt, D. S. Trumbo, H. Gill and Jno. L. Lightfoot.

ROWAN COUNTY—H. E. Logan, Oliver Burns and Jonathan Lewis.

CLARKE COUNTY—John M. Riffe, T. Quisenberry, J. H. G. Bush, Thos. G. Sudduth, Wm. R. Durbin and A. H. Buckner.

POWELL COUNTY—J. N. B. Hardwick, Joseph Schell.

MADISON COUNTY—D. Irvine, S. P. Walters, Wm. Smith Collins, Dudley C. McKinney, Thos. P. Dudley, Wm. C. Hooker, Johnson H. Freeman, P. T. Gentry, Vard Taylor, N. Jones and D. Waller Chennault.

BRACKEN COUNTY—J. H. Boude, Geo. W. Hamilton, L. J. Bradford, Joseph Doniphan, F. L. Cleveland, Wm. Dougherty, Jas. A. Hackley, Jas. H. Anderson, John C. Hester, Jas. M. Browning, Jos. Duncanson, J. O. Blackley, John M. Blackley, David G. Thomas, A. J. Markley.

OWEN COUNTY—A. M. Rigby, A. W. Holeman, Geo. C. Roberts, W. P. Bacon, S. Z. Herndon, W. B. Roberts and Weeden Steel.

BOYBURN COUNTY—Geo. Davis, A. M. Brown, J. D. Heards, B. F. Pullen and J. H. Talbott.

CARROLL COUNTY—J. J. Orr, J. B. Tandy, A. H. Lottrop and Dock Gullion.

WAYNE COUNTY—Henry Bell, D. A. Sayre, S. D. Bruce, J. C. Cochran, W. W. Dowden and Dr. S. M. Letcher.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—H. I. Todd, W. H. Gray, M. A. Gay, J. D. Pollard, T. S. Johnson, Geo. W. Berry.

COUNTY ELECTORS.

The following persons are appointed county electors:

CLARKE COUNTY—B. F. Buckner and J. W. Craddock.

OWEN COUNTY—W. B. Roberts and A. M. Rigby.

BOYBURN COUNTY—John J. Todd.

BRACKEN COUNTY—J. H. Boude and G. W. Hamilton.

FLEMING COUNTY—Chas. E. Johnson and J. P. Harrison.

MADISON COUNTY—E. J. Broadus.

BATH COUNTY—Chas. W. West.

ASSISTANT ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Jos. Doniphan of Bracken, Elisha S. Fitch of Fleming, Jno. A. Moore of Rockcastle.

The various county committees are authorized and requested to appoint the necessary precinct committees.

The committeemen and electors herein appointed are requested to enter immediately upon their respective organization and canvass of their respective localities.

O. BROWN,

R. A. BUCKNER,

HAMILTON POPE,

H. I. TODD,

C. D. CARR,

E. H. WATSON,

JNO. RODMAN,

JNO. M. HARLAN,

State Central Committee.

NEW RESTAURANT.

CHARLES M. HAWKINS,

Corner St. Clair Street and Broadway,

FRANKFORT, KY.,

(FORMERLY ELLIS RESTAURANT.)

HAVING purchased this establishment, I am prepared to keep a first class RESTAURANT in all its departments. My Larder will be regularly and constantly supplied with OYSTERS. Game of every description in season. Fish, &c., with the most delicate and select, and epicurean taste can demand, served up in a style not to be surpassed in any eating house in this country.

My BAR will contain the best and purest Wines and Liquors, &c., and my aim will be to keep this House in such style as to merit the patronage of all lovers of good food and drinking.

Sept. 17, 1860.

CHAS. M. HAWKINS.

ANOTHER SPLENDID LOT

OF

NEW GOODS!

Just Received at J. B. Lampton's

OLD Cash Stand, on Main Street, a fine assortment of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at low prices, during the present season. Also, a fine lot of Three-ply, Ingrain and Star Carpets, and Oil Cloths, Table Linen, Napkins, Doilies, Linen and Cotton Sheet, extra heavy, nine and ten quarts; Linen and Cotton Towels, Diapers and Crabs; cheap Linens, and a great variety of other Goods, which are offered at very low Cash prices; remnant and figured Berge Goods; old stock sold at half price. Remember the place: LAMPTON'S OLD CASH STAND, MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

J. B. LAMPTON, AGENT.

Sept. 17, '60—4w. At the Sign of the Big Bell.

Land for Sale.

WE have two tracts of Land in Franklin county, which we will sell. One tract containing 180 acres, lies about 6 miles from Frankfort, on the road from Frankfort to Flat Creek, between said road and Stony Creek. The other tract, containing 134 acres, lies 4 or 4½ miles from Frankfort, between Benson and Stony Creeks. Both of these tracts are well wooded and timbered, and are sufficiently near to each other to be divided. If it is desired, the latter tract will be divided.

JOHN S. HARVIE,

LEWIS E. HARVIE.

Sept. 17, 1860—w&wtfr.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED Proposals will be received until Monday, October 1st, for the erection of all or a part of the building for the Kentucky Institution for the Education and Training of Feeble-minded Children. Contractors may correspond with Dr. James Rodman, Superintendent, and examine the plans and specifications in his office at the Institute,



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1860

For President,

JOHN BELL,  
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice President,

EDWARD EVERETT,  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

We publish, in another column, another letter to Jno. C. BRECKINRIDGE, which we find in the Cincinnati Enquirer. Read it by all means.

## Mr. Breckinridge's Speech.

We have read with much attention the speech delivered by Mr. Breckinridge at Lexington, on the 5th inst. We cannot say that we are disappointed in this elaborate effort of the candidate of a sinking party, for we did not expect much. Situated as Mr. Breckinridge was, running as a unionist in one section of the country, as a disunionist in another; a strict non-interventionist in some States, and the advocate of a slave code in others—it was impossible for him to take any decided ground or make any pledges for the future that would not seriously injure his prospects in some of the States. As an effort to talk a long time and say nothing, it is eminently successful. As an earnest appeal to personal and political friends it will doubtless have its effect, but as an exponent of the great and vital issues of the day; as a vindication of his party from the great political crime with which it stands charged, it is a decided and a humiliating failure.

Mr. Breckinridge was charged by a large portion of the loyal citizens of this Republic with being the leader of a disunion party. He pleaded "not guilty," and with a great parade of indignation appointed a day in which to make his defense. The day arrived, the people assembled, and Mr. Breckinridge spoke, but he did not speak to the issue. He condescended to deny certain charges too frivolous for the consideration of a dignified politician, but he entirely ignored the only questions in which the people are interested.

We are told by his loving disciples that it is a great speech; that it will be a political bible for unborn patriots who are to "instruct the southern heart and fire the southern mind" of far off generations; that it will annihilate all lesser politicians and devour all smaller speeches, even as the fat king of Pharaoh's vision were gobbled up by his ill-favored kindred. These inflated encomiums were expected as a part of the programme, and are quite appropriate in connection with the flourish of trumpets in the grand note of preparation which preceded the speech. But when applied to the speech itself they appear as ridiculous as a suit of the great Humphrey Marshall's clothes would upon the little Silas N. Hodges.

We regret that the great length of the speech precludes the possibility of laying it before our readers. We believe it would materially strengthen the Union cause, on the principle that when a man totally fails to make out a defense, it is tantamount to a plea of guilty. The reasons which induced Mr. Breckinridge to take this extraordinary step we give in our own words:

I appear before you to-day, for the purpose first of repelling certain accusations which have been made against me personally, and industriously disseminated over other States; and next to show that the principle upon which I stand, are the principles of the Constitution and the Union; (great applause,) and finally, if at any time a justification could be found by any man for addressing the people in the position I occupy, it will be found in my case. Anonymous writers and wandering orators have chosen to tell the people that I am a disunionist and a traitor to my country, and they declare that the atrocious form in which I have exhibited that treason, makes, by comparison with it, Burr a patriot, and the memory of Arnold respectable.

But fellow-citizens, before I come to those topics, I desire to make a brief but comprehensive statement in regard to my position in connection with the Presidency of the United States. I have been charged with a premature ambition; I have been charged with intriguing for this nomination; I have been charged with leaving before the wishes of the people, and desiring to thrust myself before them for the highest office in their gift. To this I answer that it is wholly untrue. I have written to no body for their support. I have conspired with no body; I have promised no body.

He then remarks upon the circumstances attending his nomination, disclaims ambition, justifies the breaking up of the Convention, and proceeds as follows:

But before I proceed further, I will group together and answer a number of personal accusations, some of which had their origin in the State of Kentucky, and others elsewhere, by which through me it is attempted to strike down the organization with which I am connected. It begets in me almost a feeling of humiliation to answer some of them, but as I have imposed upon myself the task, I will go through them as briefly as I can. (Cheers.) (Voice—go on John.)

Well, "John" did "go on." He denied signing the petition for the pardon of old John Brown; denied that he ever joined the Know-Nothings; denied that he was in favor of the election of Genl. Taylor, and went into an elaborate explanation of his hunting excursion to the mountains where he "paired off" with eight Taylor men. He denied that he ever voted the Emancipation ticket, and then proceeded to prove that he was not a disunionist. And how did he do that? By quoting from his own speeches in Congress and elsewhere, reading the secession platform, and denying that he ever uttered a disunion sentiment. This is all true without doubt, but it is far from satisfactory. As Mr. Breckinridge has introduced Aaron Burr, his friends will pardon us for citing a precedent. Burr was tried for high treason in this city, and although he made a much better defense than Mr. Breckinridge's speech affords for him, we are not aware that Burr's counsel

relied, for his defense, upon the past speeches or declarations of the defendant. Had Burr been admitted to the witness stand, he could have produced a long and unimpeachable record of devotion to his country.

No one disputes that Mr. Breckinridge had been a devoted friend to the Union up to the time he accepted and hoped to "merit the confidence" of an avowed disunion convention. The charge against him is new, and plain and direct. It is charged that he is the candidate of a faction that intends to secede from the Union if Mr. Lincoln is elected. The people on ever hand are asking him this momentous question: "Mr. Breckinridge, in the event of the election of Lincoln, will the southern States be justified in seceding from the Union?" The breath of the people is suspended to hear the reply. It comes, not a reply, but a piteous complaint. Listen to it. "I did not sign a petition for the pardon of John Brown; I am not ambitious; I never was a Know Nothing; I never uttered a disunion sentiment," &c., &c. The people ask for bread, and Mr. Breckinridge gives them a stone. They demand his views on questions which affect their firesides, their lives and liberty, and Mr. Breckinridge goes into a complacent review of the speeches he made in 1854-6. He points to the past, and refuses to give a single pledge for the future.

Hence we repeat that the speech of Mr. Breckinridge, so far as it relates to the ostensible causes which called it forth, is a failure. As a great document from a great man, to quiet the fears of the country in the present crisis, it is a failure. It fails, in short, to meet any of the great questions which are now agitating the country.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL.—This great accession to the Breckinridge party spoke at the Court House, in this city, on Monday evening. The speech of Mr. Marshall was not, if we are correctly informed, quite satisfactory to the friends of Mr. Breckinridge. He said that the record of Mr. Bell was satisfactory, but that Mr. Everett was a terrible abolitionist. That is a matter of veracity between Mr. Marshall and Mr. Breckinridge. He denounced the Cincinnati platform in severe terms, seemingly forgetting that Mr. Breckinridge still holds an office to which he was nominated by the Convention which made the obnoxious platform.

As usual Mr. Marshall said that he had not changed, but that others had come to him. What a sublime spectacle for a painter! This huge colossus of parties standing firm as the rock of Gibraltar, while little inconsistent parties are running between his legs and all about him to win one smile of approval.

We admire Mr. Marshall's talents, but we do not covet his aid. The Marshall family, while they are remarkable for consistency, and unchanging political principles, are also remarkable for the deadly effects which invariably manifest themselves in the party which is so unfortunate as to catch the Marshalls. We have had them once, and don't want them any more. All young parties have the Marshalls, as all the young persons have the measles, and we only wish the Marshalls were more like the measles, and never duplicated their inflections.

Two gentlemen are reliably reported to us as having gone to hear Breckinridge's speech strong Breckinridge men; but when he was found wanting in the manly courage to answer the questions so boldly and nobly answered by Mr. Douglas, at Norfolk, they returned home repudiating him and his Yancey disunion clique. We can vouch for the truth of the report.—Winchester Chronicle.

We have reliable information that six Breckinridge Democrats who reside in a neighboring county, were effected in the same manner by a perusal of the speech of Mr. Breckinridge. We hope that it will be placed in the hands of every Breckinridge man in Kentucky.

WALKER TO BE SHOT.—It will be seen by a telegraphic dispatch in another column that this land pirate is about to meet his deserts. For the last four or five years our country has been periodically disturbed by the brigandish expeditions of Walker against some point in Central America, where the weakness of the inhabitants, and the prospects of plunder justified the attempt.

He deserves his fate, and his death will be a subject for congratulation for all who have the honor of the nation at heart, and particularly for such parents as are afflicted with restless and lazy sons.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS, &c.—We—the editor with the flowing locks in front—are under obligations to the Frankfort Brass Band for a delightful serenade with which they complimented us on Saturday night. The improvement in this Band is wonderful, but is to be attributed to the fine musical taste of the members generally and to the genius of their teacher, BEX. F. MEER. The Band now executes the most difficult airs with the correctness and ease of old practitioners. We wish them great success.

ROBERT HELLER WILL APPEAR AT THE METROPOLITAN HALL THIS EVENING.—We believe this announcement would be sufficient to draw a crowded audience, his fame having been widely spread by the papers of Cincinnati and Louisville, where, for many weeks, he has delighted and astonished the largest audiences ever drawn together at this season. We have, however, seen some of our citizens who have witnessed his marvellous dexterity, and therefore we confidently promise all who attend a rich treat. We understand, also, that he is the most accomplished pianist of the age, and that he will give a specimen of his musical talents.

The Louisville Journal announces that it will "puff" no more business houses

## Has the Breckinridge Party Changed its Principles since 1859?

The most zealous and earnest, if not the ablest paper in the support of Mr. Breckinridge, is the Lexington Statesman. Being the home organ of Mr. Breckinridge, we suppose it is fair to infer that it has reflected its sentiments since its establishment as fairly and ably as it does now. In our assumption—that the party which now supports Mr. Breckinridge for the Presidency differs materially from what was the Democratic party up to the commencement of the present year—we have had frequent occasions to quote largely from the columns of the Statesman, the home organ of Mr. Breckinridge, and also from the Yeoman, the central organ of the Kentucky Democracy.

With a view of fortifying our position, we ask the careful attention of our readers to an article from the Lexington Statesman, which we clip from the Frankfort Yeoman of April, 1859, and which was published in the Statesman a few days previous to that date. It will be seen that the editor of the Statesman was at great pains to prove that the doctrine of "absolute non-intervention" by Congress with the "subject" of slavery in the Territories was the result, or the consideration, if you will, of a solemn compact entered into by the northern and southern Democracy. After collecting his proofs with great care, the editor of the Statesman says:

These extracts show what was the understanding of the Democratic party over the whole country in 1854 and 1856. It was that whatever power Congress possessed over the subject of slavery in the Territories, was transferred by the Kansas Nebraska bill to the people of the Territories themselves, thereby establishing ABSOLUTE non-intervention by Congress; and, in the next place, declaring that if any person felt aggrieved by the action of a Territorial Legislature on the subject of slavery, he could, when a case arose, have the Supreme Court of the United States decide on the constitutionality of the Territorial laws. GOOD FAITH REQUIRES THAT THAT UNDERSTANDING SHOULD BE MAINTAINED, whether Mr. Secretary Cobb, Vice President Breckinridge, Mr. Douglas, or any other shall be the nominee of the Democratic party in 1860. UNLESS IT IS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY CEASES TO EXIST AS A NATIONAL PARTY."

Such was the position of the editor of the Statesman, and, according to him, the position of the Democratic party in April, 1859. Can language be stronger, or be more forcibly employed to portray what the editor of the Statesman now calls squatter sovereignty? There was no difference between Douglas and him then. Douglas had made his Freeport speech, and the editor of the Statesman even cited his readers to the Freeport speech to show what was Democracy in April, 1859. Then they were all for referring the question of slavery to the Supreme Court and not to Congress. The Breckinridge faction have now set up for themselves, and give as a reason, the very speech of Senator Douglas which, in 1859, they cited to show what was true Democracy, and to show the nature of the "compact."

The editor of the Statesman, it seems, understood how to destroy the Democratic party. His party has pursued the exact course which he said would destroy its nationality. The result has verified the truth of his prediction. The Democratic party has ceased to exist as a national party. The Breckinridge faction broke the compact by which they were solemnly bound in 1859.

This is their affair, and not ours. Our object is to show that the disunion party is inconsistent with its position up to the time Mr. Breckinridge accepted the nomination of the disunion convention. We have accomplished our aim, and when the editor of the Statesman, or the editor of the Yeoman, deny it, they deny the truth of what they wrote and published in 1859.

A SCENE IN MEMPHIS.—In Memphis, on Wednesday last, there was a discussion between the Hon. Bailie Peyton, Bell elector, Col. Wm. H. Polk, Douglas elector, and Col. Haynes, Breckinridge elector, all able men. Col. Haynes made the first speech, and could give his political friends no encouragement except by saying that he would bet upon Mr. Breckinridge's luck. Whilst Col. Polk, who followed, was speaking, some one handed him a slip of paper, requesting him to put to Col. Haynes the questions put to Mr. Douglas at Norfolk. The Memphis Enquirer says:

He asked Mr. Haynes if he thought the election of Lincoln would justify a breaking up of the Government? Mr. Haynes was silent. "Stand up," said Polk, "and tell these people your opinion on this question." No answer. The storm of shout and approval was here perfectly deafening, and the crowd evidently felt that the cause of the Yanceytes was beyond redemption.

The Hon. Bailie Peyton followed in a speech described by the Enquirer as one of tremendous power. Then Col. Haynes rose again, and the Enquirer says:

Mr. Haynes, in his reply, said that the questions handed Col. Polk, as to what he (H.) would do in the event of Lincoln's election, were written by an old Federalist. Our fellow townsman, W. B. Ferguson, here arose and said that he asked them; that he was not a Federalist; that he had fought and bled in two wars; once under Jackson, and that he would fight, bleed, and die rather than see a dissolution of this Union.

Our readers cannot conceive of the storm of applause which this episode raised. Mr. Haynes said he would tell them what he would do in the event of Lincoln's election. He would wait the first overt act of aggression upon the rights of the South, and then he would summon him (Col. Ferguson) and go to Washington and hang Lincoln; and, if he (Col. F.) refused to go, he would hang him and all like him with grape vines.

This created immense excitement. Col. Ferguson was called to the stand, and the deepest passion was manifested at such a threat towards such a citizen. But Mr. Peyton begged Col. F. to remain where he was, and leave Mr. Haynes to him.

It is useless, and when Mr. Peyton came to reply, and to allude to this scene, honorable tears rolled down his cheeks. Then and there spoke the orator and the patriot; and the crowd was swayed by him as though it had been a reed shaken by the wind.

Those who witnessed it will never forget it.

## Another Stupendous Swindle.

Secretary Floyd, of the War Department, has rendered his bureau a by-word and reproach to the nation. The robbery at Fort Snelling, and the swindle attempted at Willitt's Point, have been followed by the De Groot award, which is the coolest picking of Uncle Sam's pockets of all other transactions. The particulars of the little affair are that Capt. Meigs, Superintendent of the Washington Aqueduct, entered into a contract with Messrs. Degges & Smith for over 20,000,000 of brick, to be delivered at the rate of 60,000 per day, at \$8 75 per 1000—he reserving the right to cancel the contract if its stipulations were not fulfilled. The contractors failed, and their sureties transferred the contract to Mr. DeGroot, who undertook its performance on the original terms, associating with him two other parties, Stearns and Darling. He failed to do so, however—supplying only a portion of the bricks, and that at irregular intervals, and finally broke down in the attempt, as did also another party to whom he transferred the contract—and finally the whole scheme fell through by the failure of Congress to make an appropriation. In March, 1857, Congress directed the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the claims of all the parties to compensation; and, after a very careful scrutiny, Mr. Cobb awarded all the claimants the sum of \$29,534 in full for everything connected with the transaction—settling forth the grounds of the award, and disallowing their claims for the profits they would have made if they had fulfilled their contract. This did not satisfy Mr. DeGroot; so at the last session of Congress, just before its close, he procured the passage of a resolution referring his claim, separate from that of his associates, to the Secretary of War; and under this resolution Mr. Secretary Floyd has awarded Mr. DeGroot the enormous sum of \$119,000—more than four times as much as Secretary Cobb had awarded to all the claimants. DeGroot himself included!!

THE LOUISVILLE FAIR.—We attended the fair of the South Western Agricultural and Mechanical Association at Louisville, and were disappointed in our anticipations. We were not present on the first day, but understand from gentlemen who were that the attendance was very small—not numbering over two or three hundred people. On the second and third days the attendance was barely respectable in numbers; the second day the Amphitheatre was not exceeding one-third full, and the third about half full. On the fourth day, the Amphitheatre was well filled, but on the whole we think the fair was a failure as to the number of people who attended. No cattle were shown, owing to a disease prevailing in the neighborhood. A number of horses in all the different classes were entered, and there was a spirited competition for the different premiums. In the harness, draught and general utility classes a good many of the horses were fine, the number of entries fair. There were not as many competitors as we have generally seen at other fairs, and while some of the horses were as fine, there were not as many superior animals as we have seen at other fairs.

The thorough-bred horses exhibited were among the finest and best bred horses in the State. The number was not large, but about as large as we have generally seen of this class of horses at any fair, except, perhaps, at Lexington. We think blooded horses are more numerous in that neighborhood, and more are shown than at any other point in the State. In this particular department of the horse show, we think that the quality in most of the rings was superior. In the aged stallion ring Knight of St. George and Rev. enue, two horses of renown, besides others less known to fame, though good ones, appeared. And in the younger rings some very fine horses were shown, and some of them, we think, will become known to fame as they grow older.

The floral hall presented many attractions which we have not time or space to mention in detail, consisting in part of specimens of needle work, quilts, comforts, domestic manufactures, fruits, flowers, vegetables, farm crops, &c.; which were all of fine quality.

We were kindly and politely treated by the officers of the Society, and they will accept our thanks for the courtesies extended to us.

## Divine Service.

There will be preaching at the Baptist Church, in this city, on next Saturday and Sunday, by Rev. J. M. Frost, of Georgetown, and Rev. W. M. Pratt, of Lexington, Ky.

Rev. STUART ROBINSON, D. D., of Louisville, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, in this city, next Sabbath.

We would advise all of our readers, who may visit Louisville in search of Clothing or Furnishing Goods, to call at the establishment of J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO., No. 227, Main street, South side, where we are satisfied they will obtain the articles they want, and at liberal prices. We are well acquainted with Mr. Mandeville, and know what he says about his goods may be strictly relied on. Read their advertisement in another column.

NEW FIRM.—It will be seen by their advertisement that Messrs. ROBB and DEHONEY have bought out Mr. Crockett, and are now sole proprietors of the dry goods store just around the corner. These young gentlemen are possessed of fine business capacities, and are men of excellent taste. We have no doubt that they will furnish our citizens a well selected assortment of articles in their line, and at reasonable rates.

## MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. GEORGE W. FOSTON, formerly of Georgetown, to Miss MARY MOTHERHEAD, of Anderson county, Ky.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### SCHOOL NOTICE.

Rev. J. R. HENDRICKS will commence the 13th session of his School for Young Ladies, on Monday, September 10th. Those desiring further information may obtain it by calling upon the Principal, at the residence of P. Swigert. As the number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, application should be made immediately. Terms \$25 00 per session of twenty weeks. September 7, 1860-tf.

### NOTICE.

All those who are indebted to me by note or account will call and settle the same, or they will be handed to the officers for collection. Sep. 3, '60-wktw3w. W. P. LOOMIS.

### A CARD.

The subscriber, a practical Chemist and manufacturer of Chemical Preparations, French Cosmetics, Fine Perfumes, &c., for the past seventeen years, now offers (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intend it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. This is no humbug or catchpenny affair, and those who think it such, will please not notice the advertisement. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions, and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage,) JAS. T. MARSHALL, Practical Chemist, No. 32 City Buildings, June 11, 1860-3m. New York.

### THE 1ST AND 2D VOLUMES OF THE KENTUCKY FARMER.

Sewed and bound with Muslin Backs and Stiff Paper Covers, can be had at this office at \$1 per volume. A. G. HODGES & CO. Aug. 10, 1860.

### H. WHITTINGHAM, NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL AGENT, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Continues to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlys, and Quarterlies, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets. Nov. 24, 1858.

### FINE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

ARE now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO. No. 227 Main, above Third Street. N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles. September 19, 1860-wtdwly.

### A Change.

JAMES M. CROCKETT, of the firm of Geo. W. Robb & Co., has sold his interest in the concern to GEO. W. ROBB and W. S. DEHONEY. The business of the house will hereafter be transacted under the firm of Sept. 19-wtdwlm. ROBB & DEHONEY.

### 1860. FALL GOODS. 1860.

GEO. W. ROBB & W. S. DEHONEY.

### ROBB & DEHONEY, MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

OFFER for sale the largest and best assorted stock of Goods in their line to be found in the city, comprising in part

Ginghams, Alpacaes, Poplins, Fancy Dress Silks, Black Silks, Rep Silks, All Wool Delaines, Printed Delaines, Debages, Merinos, Brown Sheetings, Bleached Shirtings, Diapers, Checks, Tickings; A Very Heavy Stock of Staples, Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Flannels, Lindseys, Blankets, White Goods, Embroideries, Trimmings, Linens, &c., Shawls—new designs, Fall and Winter styles.

Also, a large lot of Negroes' Heavy Boots, which we offer for sale at reduced prices. Cash and prompt time buyers will find it to their interest to inspect this stock. Sept. 19-wtdw2w. ROBB & DEHONEY.

### FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!

ROBERT HELLER,

THE GREAT WIZARD,

AT

Metropolitan Hall, to-night, at 8 o'clock.

Sept. 19, 1860.

### Bracelet Lost.

ON yesterday evening, somewhere on Main or Washington or St. Clair streets, a Hair Bracelet with a gold clasp. The bracelet is valuable as a keepsake. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. Sept. 19, 1860-2t.

### FRESH OYSTERS.

WE will keep during the season Maltby's Celebrated Pearl Oysters, by the can and half can. GRAY & TODD. September 18, 1860-6m.

### \$30 Reward.

ON Sunday night, May 13, from my farm, two miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles Turnpike, a SOREEL HORSE, about fifteen hands and a half high; about four years old; three white feet, and a small swelling on one of his hocks. The above reward will be given to any returning him to me, or for information which will enable me to get him. SILAS M. NOEL. Frankfort, Sep. 12, 1860-tf.

## Distribution of Public Books.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 8, 1860.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 6th day of Oct., prox., at 3 o'clock, P. M., for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in the State.

The Books and Documents to be distributed are, the 2d volume of Metcalf's Reports; 1st and 2d volumes of Stanton's Revised Statutes; the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts; Registration Reports; Geological Reports; Acts and Journals, and five volumes of Documents accompanying each set of Journals; Commissioner's Blanks; Registration Blanks; Blanks for Common Schools; and any other documents necessary, by law, to be distributed.

The State is divided into Eight Districts, as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.	DISTRICT NO. 2.	DISTRICT NO. 3.	DISTRICT NO. 4.	DISTRICT NO. 5.	DISTRICT NO. 6.
Fulton, Hickman, Marshall, Graves, McCracken, Lyon, Calloway, Livingston, Crittenden, Trigg, Caldwell, Webster, Union, Ballard.	Hopkins, Henderson, McLean, Muhlenburg, Christian, Todd, Butler, Logan, Simpson, Allen, Monroe, Barran, Warren.	Hart, Edmonson, Grayson, Ohio, Davies, Hancock, Breckinridge, Maude, Indiana, Larue, Jefferson, Ballitt, Nelson.	Washington, Taylor, Marion, Green, Adair, Spencer, Cumberland, Clinton, Anderson, Boyle, Mercer, Metcalf, Lincoln.	Pulaski, Casey, Garrard, Rockcastle, Laurel, Knox, Harlan, Clay, Perry, Letcher, Wayne, Whitley, Russell.	Shelby, Oldham, Trimble, Henry, Carroll, Tipton, Gallatin, Franklin, Boone, Kenton, Grant, Harrison, Pendleton, Campbell.

Proposals must specify the number of each district bid for and the price of each separately, or for all the districts in the aggregate; and the contracts will be given to the lowest bidders, upon their executing bond with securities, as required by law, within ten days after the opening of the proposals, to perform the service in twenty days.

The proposals must not in the aggregate exceed fifteen hundred dollars. The proposals must be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for distributing Public Books," and addressed to the undersigned as Secretary of State at Frankfort. THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Sept. 12-wtdwtd. Secretary of State.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ALEXANDER WARREN, under indictment in the Mercer Circuit Court, for the murder of Benj. C. Blincoe, has escaped from the Mercer county jail, and is now going at large; Now, therefore, I, BERRILL M. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Warren, and his delivery to the jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 14th day of Sept. A. D., 1860, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN. THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State. By J. W. TAYLOR, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION. Warren is a man about 55 years of age; gray hair and eyes; about 5 feet 11 inches high; of delicate appearance; and has a scar upon his neck at the windpipe, the result of attempted suicide. He formerly lived in the county of Madison. Sept. 17, 1860-3m.

## DRY GOODS AND CARPET STORE!

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.,

(NO. 101, 103 AND 105 WEST FOURTH ST.,)

## CINCINNATI, OHIO.

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS AND CARPETS. We are now opening an extensive and complete assortment of Foreign and American Dry Goods, Carpeting, Floor Oil-cloth, etc. etc. Families, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat Owners, and purchasers generally, may depend upon finding the best class of Goods, at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern cities. September 5, 1860-wtdwlm.

## COAL AND LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yohgeheny, Kentucky River, Pomroy and Canal Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load. He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden. JOHN C. BATES. September 3, 1860-tf.

## Committed to the Jail of Franklin County,

AS a runaway, on the 4th inst., a negro boy, calling himself BEN, and says he belongs to Davis Harberson, of Shelby county, State of Kentucky. Said boy Ben is about 5 feet high; very black; long spoken; pleasant countenance; smiles when speaking; had on when apprehended an old black luster coat and black cap—good deal worn. The owner of the aforesaid boy is notified to come forward, prove property, and pay all charges, or he will be dealt with according to law. H. R. MILLER, J. F. C. Frankfort, Sept. 14, 1860.

## Lost or Stolen—\$50 Reward.

ON the 5th inst., either at the Frankfort depot or on the morning special train to Lexington, the subscriber lost a Brown Silk Purse, pretty well worn, containing one \$100 bank note, Louisiana money; one \$50 note, Kentucky money; three or four \$10 bills; three or four \$5 bills; two or three \$1 bills; and about \$1 30 or \$2 silver change. The purse was first missed in paying back hire at Lexington. The subscriber will pay a reward of \$50 for the recovery of the purse and contents. JOHN A. HOLTON, Foris Elkhorn P. O., Sept. 7, 1860-wtdw3t.

## Houses in Frankfort for Sale.

I WILL sell, on easy terms, the Blake house, on Main street; Powell house, opposite the Prison; Gorham house, back of the Capitol, and a Frame House on the railroad near the bridge. Aug. 29, 1860-2m. J. SWIGERT.



